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EXAMINER

JACOB, AJITH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2109

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/02/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/520,615

Applicant(s)

KRIEG ET AL.

Examiner

Ajith Jacob

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 49-100 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-48 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 49-100 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 January 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The listing of references in the Search Report is not considered to be an information disclosure statement (IDS) complying with 37 CFR 1.98. 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2) requires a legible copy of: (1) each foreign patent; (2) each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; (3) for each cited pending U.S. application, the application specification including claims, and any drawing of the application, or that portion of the application which caused it to be listed including any claims directed to that portion, unless the cited pending U.S. application is stored in the Image File Wrapper (IFW) system; and (4) all other information, or that portion which caused it to be listed. In addition, each IDS must include a list of all patents, publications, applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office (see 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1) and (b)), and MPEP § 609.04(a), subsection I. states, "the list ... must be submitted on a separate paper." Therefore, the references cited in the Search Report have not been considered. Applicant is advised that the date of submission of any item of information or any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the IDS, including all "statement" requirements of 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

2. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract provided exceeds 150 words and should be limited to between 50 and 150 words. Language used in the title is repeated multiple times in the abstract and should be avoided.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 51 objected to because of the following informalities: Last word of the claim, "Site", is capitalized when it should be lower case. Appropriate correction is required.

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4. Claim 52 and 64 objected to because of the following informalities: There is a period in the middle of the sentence and should be omitted. Appropriate correction is required.
5. Claim 78 objected to because of the following informalities: Claim recites "said table of contents". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Appropriate correction is required.
6. Claim 79 objected to because of the following informalities: The phrase "said at least one encoded link" is entered twice in a row, and one of the entries should be omitted. Appropriate correction is required.
7. Claim 86 objected to because of the following informalities: The word "link" is misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.
8. Claim 93 objected to because of the following informalities: The dependent claim appears to be wrong. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
10. Claim 67 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 67 teaches processing data files to identify all servable static content of network site and all servable dynamically generated content of network site and wherein said generating includes generating links to servable static content and said servable dynamically generated content to provide a table of contents for all

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servable content of network site. The claim does not declare what a servable dynamic generated content or a servable static content is. A person of ordinary skill in the art cannot recognize the use of the word "servable" in the context it is used in the claim.

11. Claim 77 and 97-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims state "servable data" of network site. But servable data is not defined clearly in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

12. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

13. Claim 49-93 and 97-100 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The claims lack the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of 35 USC 101. They are clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor are they a combination of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, they fail to fall within a statutory category. They are, at best, functional descriptive material *per se*.

Descriptive material can be characterized as either "functional descriptive material" or "nonfunctional descriptive material." Both types of "descriptive material" are nonstatutory when claimed as descriptive material *per se*, 33 F.3d at 1360, 31 USPQ2d at 1759. When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium, it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in

most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive material to be realized. Compare *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 1994)

Merely claiming nonfunctional descriptive material, i.e., abstract ideas, stored on a computer-readable medium, in a computer, or on an electromagnetic carrier signal, does not make it statutory. See *Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 185-86, 209 USPQ at 8 (noting that the claims for an algorithm in *Benson* were unpatentable as abstract ideas because “[t]he sole practical application of the algorithm was in connection with the programming of a general purpose computer.”).

Claims 49-78 teach processing files of a network site and generating content, and does not provide a tangible, physical article and thus is not statutory.

Claims 79-88 teach a process of generating links without providing a physical medium to store the content. These claims are rejected for the same reasons mentioned above for claim 49-78.

Claims 89 and 90 state the generation of links and transmittal of information as response to requests and do not provide a tangible application of this process.

Claims 91-93 are nonstatutory subject matter due to lack of a physical medium to execute the steps. The claims teach a system having components, but does not state whether the components are in hardware or software form.

Claims 97-100 teach of a discovery module and a server in the system, but like claims 91-93, does not specify whether any components of the system is in hardware form and thus found to be nonstatutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

14. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

15. Claims 49-50, 52-58, 68-69, 71, 72, 75, 77, 78, 91, 94, 97 and 99-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones et al. (US 6,199,098 B1).

For claim 49, Jones et al. teaches:

A link generation process executed by a computer system, including:
processing data files of a network site (method for navigating through electronically stored information as stated in [column 3, lines 19-20 of the specifications]) to identify valid parameters for generating dynamically generated content of said network site (dynamically generate a network page – see [column 3, lines 36-37 of the specifications]); and generating encoded links for accessing said dynamically generated content (dynamically generate the network page, and assigning the path address as a hypertextual link as taught in [column 3, lines 41-42 of the specifications]), said encoded links including said parameters and being in a form suitable for an indexing agent to allow indexing (expandable, hierarchical index [column 3, line 21 of the specifications]) of said dynamically generated content.

For claim 50, a table of contents (TOC) with encoded links for the network site is stated in paragraph [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications].

Claims 52 and 53 teaches the generation of a table of contents to include one or more pages and having at least one these pages include one or more links to content of network site. The teachings in Jones et al. anticipates the use of a table of content for multiple pages, and to link at least one of those pages to other pages, as represented by nodes in paragraph [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications]. Claim 53 further explains the plurality of pages in the table of contents each containing one or more links to respective other pages, at least one of said pages including one or more links to content of network site. Jones et al. also teaches this extension of claim 53, explaining in detail of how the table of content (TOC) nodes are hierarchical descendants of a selected node [column 3, lines 48-59 of the specifications]. A schematic process of the upper and lower level convention of the hierarchical nodes is also denoted [Drawings, Fig. 4].

Claim 54 teaches the layout of the links in the table of contents. Links in the table of contents are said to be arranged as a hierarchy corresponding to content of network site. Jones et al. clearly teaches the dynamic generation of a network page and its placement into the table of content nodes, making it the hierarchical descendant of another node [column 3, lines 48-55 of the specifications]. Note the use of nodes to represent links to network pages [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications] in Jones et al. The table of contents hierarchy can then be interactively expanded and contracted

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in an incremental fashion [column 3, lines 55-59 of the specifications]. This process matches the hierarchical nature of the table of contents pages stated in claim 54.

Claims 55-57 teach the generation of a link to the table of content for a script that dynamically generates content and plurality of the links. Jones et al. gives a description of a table of contents with multiple encoded links. This reference also shows the existence of a plurality of these links, represented as nodes [column 3, lines 40-46 of the specifications]. Jones et al. also teaches the use of script to dynamically generate new web page, and the script being entered into the new web page [column 6, lines 10-17 of the specifications]. Including script in the links for the pages of the table of contents was anticipated by the reference.

Claim 58 recites the data files to include at least a web server configuration file, script, or database table. Jones et al. teaches the use of scripts to extract information [column 5, lines 46-55 of the specifications].

Claim 68 states the use of scripts to determine request data for retrieving dynamically generated data. Jones et al. teaches making use of a script to dynamically generate web page [column 6, lines 10-12 of the specifications], and running the scripts upon request [column 5, lines 43-46 of the specifications].

Claim 69 states the inclusion of scripts to determine access data for accessing a database to generate dynamically generated content. Jones et al. teaches of a script that references a structure definition file which defines the overall hierarchical structure [column 5, lines 46-51 of the specifications].

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Claims 71 and 72 recites the process and generation of claim 49 to be executed in response to receiving a request for content as stated in claim 71 and forwarding the translated encoded link as the response. Jones et al. teaches how the request of an end-user dynamically generates a network page in response to interactively selecting a node from the table of contents on a browser of the client [Abstract].

Claim 75 teaches the process of sending an encoded link to a remote agent to allow dynamically generated data to be indexed. Encoded link is sent back to client computer and browser computer for display as taught by Jones et al. [column 5, lines 55-57 of the specifications].

Claim 77 teaches the process wherein all servable data can be accessed via selection of any one of the links to a page. All the nodes are hierarchical and can be accessed in incremental fashion [column 5, lines 55-59 of the specifications], as stated in Jones et al. So, the reference claims access to all links from one link.

Claim 78 explains the generation of table of contents in one of HTML, XML, HCL, and sitelist.txt formats. Jones et al. teaches the dynamic generation of a HTML page specifying a hierarchical table of contents display [column 5, lines 51-55 of the specifications and figure 2, 145].

Claims 91 and 94 are component and computer readable storage medium, respectively, of claim 49. Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claims 49 for the reasons stated above.

Claims 97 and 100 are systems of claim 49, and are rejected for the same reasons as stated above. The system is defined as a content discovery module, but the process is taught by Jones et al. Claim 100 teaches a plurality of claim 97.

Claim 99 teaches of a system that includes a proxy server for receiving request generated in response to selecting encoded link, translating request, and forwarding the translated request to network site to access corresponding dynamically generated data. Jones et al. teaches the reception of request, the processing of request [column 5, lines 41-43 of the specifications], and dynamically generating page for transmission to the requesting party [column 5, lines 51-57 of the specifications].

16. Claims 79-86, 92 and 95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones et al.

For claim 79, Jones et al. teaches:

A link generation process executed by a computer system, including generating at least one encoded link for retrieving dynamic content data of a hierarchical data set in response to selecting at least one encoded link including one or more parameters for generating dynamic content data [column 3, line 53 of the specifications] and being in a form suitable for an indexing agent to allow indexing of dynamic content data [Abstract]. Hierarchical indexing of dynamic content is taught in the abstract and the summary of Jones et al., and hierarchical sets of encoded links is represented as a table of content (TOC) of nodes also [column 3, lines 48-59 of the specifications].

Claim 80 describes a link list to content data of at least one node of hierarchical data set and including at least one encoded link. Jones et al. teaches the dynamic generation of

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path addresses as hyperlinks to one or more table of content nodes [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications], which is parallel to claim 80.

Claim 81 states the generation of links to all data in the hierarchical data set. According to the teachings of Jones et al., every dynamically generated page is assigned a hypertextual link for one or more nodes of the table of contents [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications]. Subsequently, Jones et al. explains the generation of links to all data.

Claims 82-85 state that each link will include a direct link, an indirect link or both. Since Jones et al. teaches that each hypertextual link is created for one or more table of content nodes [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications] and since the table of contents is created in an incremental fashion [column 3, lines 55-59 of the specifications], it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see that either a direct link, an indirect link or both could be linked to a node. The page is linked to a node [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications], as stated in claim 85.

Claim 86 states that the hierarchical data set should include at least one web site.

Jones et al. teaches that the hierarchical table of contents could include a URL for each node [column 3, lines 28-32 of the specifications]. A person with ordinary skill in the art can conclude that a URL can be the address to a web site.

Claims 92 and 95 are component and computer readable storage medium, respectively, of claim 79. Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claims 79 for the reasons stated above.

17. Claims 89, 90, 93 and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones et al.

For claim 89, Jones et al. teaches:

A link generation process, generating encoded links for dynamic content of a network site, each of encoded links including one or more parameters for use in generating dynamic content [column 3, line 53 of the specifications] and being in a form suitable for an indexing agent to allow indexing of dynamic content [Abstract], receiving requests from an indexing agent for content of site and responding to requests with encoded links and said dynamic content corresponding thereto for indexing [Abstract]. The encoding of links for generating dynamic content is discussed in the specifications, while the response to a request made through the user-end of the indexing agent is discussed in the abstract.

Claim 90 states the generated link will either be a hyperlink, XML element, or text.

Jones et al. teaches the dynamic generation of a hyperlink [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications].

Claims 93 (once the claim objection is fixed) and 96 are component and computer readable storage medium, respectively, of claim 79. Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 89 for the reasons stated above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

19. Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claims 49 and 50 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claims 49 and 50 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. differs from the claimed invention in that the table of contents contain links to dynamically generated content [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications] and does not teach the usage of the table of contents to include links to static content.

Steele et al. teaches of an indexing system that periodically checks for modifications made to static and dynamic pages [0063].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include static content [0063] as used in Steele et al. with the table of content already in place in the Jones et al. claimed invention. Deriving static content for table of contents is a standard step in link generation and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

20. Claims 59 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Cochrane et al. (US 5,963,934 A).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. teaches the generation of encoded links with dynamic content and the contents being in a form suitable for an indexing agent [column 3, lines 40-59 of the

specifications], but Jones et al. does not teach the processing of scripts to identify valid database query parameters and generate dynamic content.

Cochrane et al. explains the use of a query script to retrieve data from a database stored on a storage device [column 2, lines 5-11 of the specifications].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use query script to retrieve data as described in Cochrane et al. [column 2, lines 9-11 of the specifications] and generate dynamic content as taught by Jones et al. Cochrane et al. teaches of the optimization in link generation through script, which is in the same field of invention described by Jones et al.

21. Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Cochrane et al.

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. teaches the generation of encoded links with dynamic content and the contents being in a form suitable for an indexing agent [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications], but Jones et al. does not teach the processing of scripts to identify valid database query parameters and generate dynamic content or the processing of database tables.

Cochrane et al. explains the use of a query script to retrieve data from a database stored on a storage device [column 2, lines 5-11 of the specifications] that compiles a sequence that returns a table.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to process data from a database table as described by Cochrane et

al. [column 2, lines 5-7 of the specifications] and generate dynamically generated links as described by Jones et al. Jones et al. already teaches the step of processing the data, while Cochrane et al. teaches of using a database table, which would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to see as motivation for improvement.

22. Claim 62 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. differs from the claimed invention in that the encoded links mentioned pertains to dynamic content [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications] and does not teach about the encoding links for static content as taught in claim 62.

Steele et al. teaches about indexing static pages whenever the contents of a server is modified [0063].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to index static pages as taught by Steele et al. [0063], and improve the claimed invention of Jones et al. by providing indexing of links to both dynamic and static content.

23. Claims 63 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Conner et al. (US 6,779,152 B1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. explicitly teaches the limitations as disclosed above except for using prefixes and suffixes to identify the types of links.

The general concept of using prefixes and suffixes to classify the type of a link is well known within the art as illustrated by Conner et al. which discloses the use of prefixes and suffixes as starting and ending HTML tags to perform a union operation on the attribute of a cell [column 9, lines 40-50 of the specifications].

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jones et al. to include the use of prefixes as taught by Conner et al. in order to indicate a type of dynamically generated content and to include the use of suffixes as taught by Conner et al. to indicate a link as belonging to the table of contents.

24. Claim 65 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Salerno et al. (WO 02/25463 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. explicitly teaches the limitations as disclosed above except for checking whether the remote agent is an indexing agent and sending a table of contents or the content itself accordingly.

The general concept of sending information to an agent based on its status is well known within the art as illustrated by Salerno et al. which discloses a method of determining the right content to be sent to a remote terminal after a request is made and making the optimal selection [Claim 1].

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jones et al. to include a process of checking to see if a remote agent is an indexing agent as taught by Salerno et al. to determine what contents should be sent to the remote agent. The improvement stated by Salerno et al. is an efficient solution for transferring valid content from a server to a remote agent.

25. Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of McCormack et al. (Pub No. US 2002/0188680 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. explicitly teaches the limitations as disclosed above except for the links being Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) encoded.

The general concept of URI-encoding is well known within the art as illustrated by McCormack et al., which discloses the use of URIs that comprise of the specific time and information about call destinations over a web-based telephony system [0009-0010].

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jones et al. to include a process of URI-encoding a destination as taught by McCormack et al. to encode the links generated. URI-encoding is an improved encoding technique added by McCormack et al. to accomplish the same task performed by Jones et al. and thus would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art.

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26. Claim 67 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. differs from the claimed invention in that the table of contents contain links to dynamically generated content [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications] and does not teach the generation of links for static content.

Steele et al. teaches of an indexing system that periodically checks for any deletion, modification, and creation of static and dynamic pages, and any of the associated links [0063].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the table of contents with links of Jones et al. to include the process described by Steele et al. which periodically checks for updates to the links. This improvement of Jones et al. reduces broken or outdated links and keeps the contents current.

27. Claim 70 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. differs from the claimed invention in that the table of contents contain

links to dynamically generated content [column 3, lines 40-44 of the specifications] and does not teach the execution of the processing and generating steps at periodic intervals.

Steele et al. teaches of an indexing system that periodically checks for any deletion, modification, and creation of data, and any of the associated links [0063].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the table of contents with links of Jones et al. to include periodically updating system as described by Steele et al., to keep all the contents updated.

28. Claims 73 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claims 49 and 72 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claims 49 and 72 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. teaches the generation of encoded links with dynamic content and the contents being in a form suitable for an indexing agent [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications], but Jones et al. does not teach the request to be in GET or POST form.

Steele et al. teaches the request form being either GET or POST [0278-0279].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send and receive requests for encoded links using either GET or POST as taught by Steele et al. The transferring of data procedure suggested by Steele et al. would have been a clear improvement for Jones et al. to one of ordinary skill in the art because they are in the same field of endeavor.

29. Claim 76 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 49 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 49 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. teaches the generation of encoded links with dynamic content and the contents being in a form suitable for an indexing agent [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications], but Jones et al. does not teach the sending links using PUT, POST, FTP or SMTP.

Steele et al. teaches transfer using POST [0278-0279].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transfer the links of Jones et al. to a remote system using POST, as described by Steele et al. for the same reasons as stated above for claims 73 and 74.

30. Claims 87 and 88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 79 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 79 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. teaches the generation of encoded links with dynamic content and the contents being in a form suitable for an indexing agent [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications], but Jones et al. does not teach the encoded link including at least one encoded GET or POST query.

Steele et al. teaches the generation of dynamic content including the method of the form being either GET or POST [0279].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include at least one query for the encoded links of Jones et al. to be either GET or POST as taught by Steele et al. Steele et al. describes the form of a query resembling the request by an end-user in Jones et al. [column 3, lines 48-55 of the specifications], but suggests it through GET or POST and would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art.

31. Claim 98 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. as set forth above against claim 97 above, and further in view of Steele et al. (Pub No. US 2003/0191737 A1).

Jones et al. teaches the limitations of claim 97 for the reasons above.

Jones et al. teaches the generation of encoded links with dynamic content and the contents being in a form suitable for an indexing agent [column 3, lines 40-59 of the specifications], but Jones et al. does not teach the process of a database by a link generator to determine parameters.

Steele et al. teaches the accessing of database to produce dynamic page [0036], and determine the parameters [0037].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the encoded links of dynamic content from Jones et al. with the accessing of database to determine parameters taught by Steele et al. Steele

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et al. teaches a way of improving processing of parameters to generate encoded links as taught by Jones et al., thus being obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art.

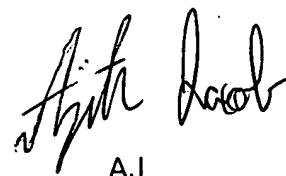
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajith Jacob whose telephone number is 571-270-1763. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST, every other Friday off.

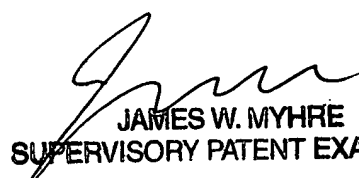
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Deborah Reynolds can be reached on 571-272-4919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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1/19/2007



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